Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. FEB. 13, 1857. VOL. XXV. NO. 24.

Select Poetry.

STAR OF THE EVENING.

The following beautiful effusion by Flavius B. Plimpton, is copied from the "Musical Boquet and Institute Choir:"

Star of the evening,
Glory on high,
Queen of the beautiful,
Gem of the sky;
Light of the traveller,
Longing for rest,
Evermore peacefully,
Glow in the west.

Eyes that are watching,
Gaze upon thee;
Eyes that are lovingly
Watching for me.
Joy of the wanderer,
Evermore shine;
Smilingly I gaze on thee,
Smile thou on mine.

Day Star of Gladness,
When o'er the skies,
Tempests and darkness sweep,
Do thou arise!
And when faith faileth us,
Light of the blest,
Shine on our wanderings,
Guide us to rest.

SONG FOR A FARMER'S BOY.

O, a farmer's boy is a joyful lad,
So healthy, bright and free;
In his country home he is ever glad,
O, that is the home for me.
With a hoop and a hawe to his lively team,
With the lark abroad is he,
With his bread and milk unrobbed of cream;
O, that is the home for me.

In the morning bright he drives away,
Ere the morning sun we see,
The lowing herd to the silver stream,
And the pastures green and free.
In the summer time to the harvest field,
With the cooling drink we see
Both the farmer boy and the farmer girl;
O, that is the home for me.

When the autumn winds are sweeping wild,
He is gathering nuts, you see,
For a winter store he'll lay them by,
For his sister, himself, and me.
To the orchard then he hies away,
For he knows each favorite tree,
And he saves the fruit for a coming friend;
O, that is the home for me.

When the winter comes with the driving blast,
Then the farmer's boy's in glee,
For he loves the snow that is falling fast,
As it's drifting o'er the lee.
And he says to himself, to-morrow morn
With my sled and skates I'll be,
While my cattle are munching their hay and corn;
O, that is the home for me.

RUB OR RUST.

BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

Idler, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust.
Hark! the lark sings in the sky—
"Die when die thou must!
Day is waking, leaves are shaking,
Better rub than rust."

In the grave there's sleep enough—
Better rub than rust.
Death perhaps is hunger proof,
Die when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust.

He who will not work shall want;
Naught for naught is just—
Won't do, must do, when he can't,
Better rub than rust.
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust.

Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad.

One Man Killed and Thirty Injured.

The following particulars of the serious accident to the Cincinnati express train on the New York and Erie Railroad, on the 16th inst., were furnished by one of the injured passengers:

The train consisted of one baggage and two passenger cars, containing not far from fifty persons, and at the time the accident occurred was going at a moderate speed. Our informant was in the forward passenger car, and says he was first conscious of receiving a violent shock, and immediately felt himself precipitated towards one end of the car with most of the passengers, and the wreck of the seats and the stove piled up together.

It seems the locomotive and tender parted from the rest of the train and were thrown off on the side from the river, while the cars went down the bank, which is about fifteen feet above the water. The river was frozen along the shore, and one end of the first passenger car plunged through the ice, smashing the front and letting water into the car to the depth of two or three feet. Fortunately the fire in the stove was at once extinguished by the water. As soon as the passengers recovered consciousness they set to work to break their way out through the shattered front of the car. A lad who was fastened under the fragments of the seats was completely drenched with water, and came near freezing to death before he was extricated. Nearly all the passengers in the forward car were more or less bruised, though no limbs are believed to be broken.

The rear car remained resting upon the ice, while its occupants were found to have suffered more or less from contusions. The baggage car was completely demolished, and one man in it, a passenger killed, whose name our informant was unable to learn. Deceased was a sailor, and was coming on to Cincinnati. His parents are said to reside in Boston. There were three or four others in the baggage car, all of whom had a very narrow escape from death, and were quite seriously injured.

The wounded were conveyed to the nearest dwelling house—about a quarter of a mile distant—and medical assistance procured as soon as possible. Our informant received a severe cut over the right eye about three inches in length, which he thinks was caused by his head coming in violent contact with some portion of the car. In consequence of the rails being displaced, and not in a passable condition for trains, the passengers arriving in the next trains, east, and west, together with their baggage, were transferred and the respective trains returned.

I HAVE NO MOTHER.

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me; cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly-looking woman, who still seemed to doubt the reality of his good intentions.

The cottage stood by itself on a bleak moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. The time was near the latter end of September, and a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the only two naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow door-way, as if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snow-flake touched with its soft chill the cheek of the listener, or whitened with the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently loath to grant the boy's request; and the peculiar look stamped upon his features, would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but by by no means, handsome, gray eyes.

"Come in, at any rate, till the good man comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold;" and she drew a rude chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes, the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the "good man" presented himself, wearied with labor.

A look of intelligence between his wife and himself; he, too, scanned the boy's face with an expression not evincing satisfaction; but nevertheless bade him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he dispatched his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "only till to-morrow;" so the good people, after due consideration, concluded that so long as he was so docile, and worked so heartily, they would retain him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a pedlar, long accustomed to the trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods readily, as if he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there, splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the pedlar, evasively.

"And where? Who is he? What is he?"

"A jail-bird;" and the pedlar swung his pack over his shoulder. "That boy, young as he looks, I saw in court myself, and heard his sentence—"Ten months." He's a hard one; you'd do well to look carefully after him."

O! there was something so horrible in the word "jail," the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchases; nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew that dark part of his history.

Ashamed, distressed, the boy hung down his head; his cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blood; his lips quivered, and anguish was painted as vividly upon his forehead, as if the words were branded into the flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing, as if a burden of guilt or joy had suddenly rolled off, "I may as well go to ruin at once't: there's no use in my trying to do better; everybody hates and despises me; nobody cares about me; I may as well go to ruin at once't."

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight, if that should be necessary, "how came you to go to that dreadful place? Where was your mother—where?"

"O!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, "O! I hain't no mother! O! I hain't had no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only had a mother," he continued, his anguish growing more vehement, and the tears gushed out from his strange-looking gray eyes, "I wouldn't ha' been bound out, and kicked, and cuffed, and laid on to with whips. I wouldn't ha' been saucy, and got knocked down, and run away, and then stole because I was hungry. O! I hain't got no mother; I hain't got no mother; I haven't had no mother since I was a baby."

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees, sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with his poor knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved?—Did she coldly bid him pack up, and be off—the jail-bird?

No, no: she had been a mother, and though all her children slept under the sod in the church-yard, she was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head; to tell him to look up, and from henceforth find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arms about the neck of that forsaken and deserted child: she poured from a mother's heart sweet, womanly words; words of counsel and tenderness.

O, how sweet was her sleep that night: how soft her pillow? She had linked a poor suffering heart to hers, by the most silken, the strongest bands of love; she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little, sinning, but striving mortal.

Did the boy leave her?

Never! He is with her still, a vigorous, manly, promising youth. The unfavorable cast of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead; his good foster-mother, aged and sickly; but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependence, and nobly does he repay the trust.

From the Carlisle Democrat.

Judgment!

Whenever I enter a court of human judicature, I cannot but be impressed with solemnity by the objects which arrest my attention, and the deep and touching emotions they awake in my mind. I am standing in a place venerable as the abode of justice, a place where many an unhappy fellow-creature has listened to the sentence that has doomed him to perpetual exile, from all that his heart holds dear—his country, his kindred and his home; or else, to render satisfaction to the laws which he has violated by an untimely and ignominious death. Yonder sits the judge, whose appearance, whose character, whose office, all conspire to fill me with veneration and awe. On either hand are the officers of justice, whose part it is, with iron grasp to seize and retain their victim, deaf alike to his threats and his promises, his entreaties and his tears. I now suffer my eyes to wander through the court, and observe the numerous spectators, lured thither, some by curiosity, and others by motives of a more powerful character. Most are deeply attentive to the solemn proceedings—few seem unconcerned: and as the witnesses on either side give in their evidence, and the advocates produce their arguments and pour fourth their eloquence, I catch the general enthusiasm that is kindled in the assembly, and become deeply interested too. How intense, and even agonizing, is that interest, if the life of the prisoner is at stake!—I impeceptibly identify myself with him, and my imagination becomes busy in realizing the horrors of his situation. He may be guilty: his crime may be heinous; it may have been connected with circumstances of deep aggravation; he may not be a criminal to whom the ruler's clemency should be extended: but he is a man, and no consideration can destroy the feelings of humanity which the sight of a fellow-creature, at such an awful crisis must inspire. I mark with eagerness every passage in the charge delivered by the judge to the jury, as it seems to bear upon his doom.

While those are deliberating on whose verdict his fate now depends, every moment is like an hour of insufferable suspense, and my heart sickens at the voice that pronounces him guilty. The shrieks that he utters enter into my soul: and, long after I have left the court, the countenance of the criminal is before my eyes, and the solemn sentence of the judge is sounding in my ears. I think of the infamy connected with a ruined character: the misery entailed upon the wretched partner of his bosom and his babes; the fettered limbs, the condemned cell, the last agonizing interview with a wife, a mother, a sister, a child, the last rites of religion, the awful preparation, the tolling of the bell, the apparatus of death: and I shudder at the conviction that, but for the restraining grace of God, all those dreadful images that rise to my imagination might have been realized in the closing scene of my earthly existence.

But we rise to a far higher and more dreadful tribunal: a tribunal at which not only you and I, but all the world must stand, not as idle spectators, to listen to the doom of others, but deeply interested in its great transactions and irrevocable decrees; a tribunal at which not the actions merely, but the thoughts of men are judged; a tribunal on which not a fellow-mortal like ourselves, but the searcher of hearts presides; a tribunal from whose judicial process there is no escape, in whose proceedings there is no partiality, to whose scrutiny there is no deception, from whose position there is no appeal, and in whose destinies are involved, not the interests of time, or the life of the body, but the unchanging unalterable condition of our immortal existence! Our Redeemer speaks of a day and an hour in which all that are in their graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth, some to the resurrection of life and some to the resurrection of damnation. On that day and that hour your attention should be deeply fixed. The humiliating lesson of your own pollution and depravity: the assurance of pardon, and peace, and eternal life, through the perfect obedience of the son of God; the absolute necessity of the renewing influence of the holy spirit to make you fit for heaven may have but little in them to interest you; but the strange scenes and awful transactions of judgment will give a fearful interest to them all. Though you may neglect and despise them now, they will then rise again to the contemplation of your mind. The reflection that the judge, the pomp and splendor of his coming, are bursting rapidly upon your sight, is the very Saviour whom you rejected and despised, will be like an arrow dipped in the deadliest poison; that shall rankle forever in your veins; and nothing, in all the terrible appearance of nature around you, will appear half so dreadful as your own infatuation and guilt in neglecting this great salvation! J. Z.

Crim. Con. Case in New York.

Another case of crim. con. occurred at the Astor house on Friday evening, January 30th, as follows: A Philadelphia Merchant of considerable wealth, and good standing in society, had, with his wife, been stopping at the above hotel for some little time past. On Friday afternoon the merchant found it necessary to go to Philadelphia, and accordingly crossed the river for that purpose. On arriving at Jersey city, he waited several hours for the departure of the train, but at about 5 p. m. finding that there was not much chance of his getting off that night, he returned to the Astor House with the intention of starting afresh in the morning. In the parlor of the hotel the gentleman met with several acquaintances, who kept him in conversation until near midnight. On going to his room he found the door locked, and after knocking some little time was obliged to force the door to gain admission. Entering the room he discovered there not only his wife, but a gentleman with whom he had been on the closest terms of intimacy.

A scene ensued. The violator of the marriage rites of the Philadelphia gentleman was unceremoniously pitched down stairs, and afterwards taken to the second ward police station, where, however, the captain of the police refused to hold the culprit, on the ground that he could not take cognizance of the affair. The Philadelphian was obliged, therefore, to let the guilty party escape, but managed, however, after he had left the station, to pound him almost to a jelly, and furthermore to promise him that what he had received was only a small portion of what he intended to give him.

The guilty wife was found at about daylight the next morning lying in a half frozen condition in one of the upper rooms of the hotel. The next day the gentleman paid his bill, and left the hotel on foot, and the wife, some fifteen minutes after, took her departure in a carriage. What has become of the parties interested in this said affair is at present unknown—but it is the impression of those familiar with the story, that several exciting law-suits will grow out of the matter before it is dropped.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dres Goods, which consist in part of Coburgs, Thibets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to shew to all who may favor them with a call; and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. Dec. 12, 1856.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 23d day of Jan., in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

Caution.

Whereas my daughter Julian has left her father's house without any just cause or provocation—and whereas she is at liberty and affectionately invited to return home—therefore all persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting in any form.

CHAS. MERWINE.

Jan. 9, 1857.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1857, (9th day.)

John King vs Melford James.
Hezekiah Cheney vs Wm. P. Schell et al.
James M. Reynolds vs. S. M. Barclay's ad'r.
John May vs John Shoaf.
Jacob Stoeckenius vs Daniel B. Troutman.
Joshua Filler vs Samuel Williams.
George W. Anderson vs David Over.
Peter Wertz vs Mary Kerr et al.
Wm. Patterson's heirs vs David Patterson.
Kimber A. Moore vs Espy L. Anderson.
John Bowser vs Samuel Whetstone et al.
John W. Duncan and wife vs D. Diltz et al.
David Whetstone vs John Bowser et al.
Jos. Gregory's admr. vs Wm. Stuckey.
Catharine Coleman's heirs vs. D. Shroyer.
A. W. Stoner vs. Patrick Burns.
James Leasure vs. Abvy Boylan.
Danl. Berkhimer et al. vs Henry Yont et al.
Betts, Pusey & Co. vs. Locke & Snider.

D. WASHABAUGH, Prot'y.

January 9, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers wish to dispose of, at private sale, their property situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, at the eastern base of Sideling Hill, ten miles west of McConnellsburg. This property is well known as "REAMER'S STAND" and is one of the most desirable in the country. The improvements are a large Stone Tavern House, with all the necessary out-buildings—an ice-house, three Tenant houses, a Blacksmith Shop, a Barn, four Stables, sufficient to accommodate sixty horses, a never failing running pump at each end of the house, and a new bath house.

The Farm contains about seven hundred acres, of which near 300 are cleared. The soil is red slate, and produces excellent crops. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the peoperty, and any information desired as to terms, &c., will be given by

WM. C. REAMER, *Sideling Hill.*
F. C. REAMER. *Bedford.*

Jan. 9, 1857.

☞If the above property is not sold by the 1st April next, it will be for rent.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the valuable property on which he at present resides, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining property of Thos. B. Wisegarver, on the main road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg. It consists of five acres of land, on which is erected a handsome plank Dwelling House three stories high, with stable and all necessary outbuildings, including an Ice House. There is also a Stone-ware Pottery on the premises, calculated to make the best kind of work. Also will be sold, a tract of Land, containing about 28 acres, one mile distant from the above property, half well timbered, and the balance fenced and in a fine state of cultivation. This is a desirable property, and purchasers would do well to call and see it. It will be sold on favorable terms, which will be made known at any time by the subscriber living on the premises.

It is a first rate opening for a Store and a Blacksmith Shop.

M. S. SILL.

Jan. 9, 1857.

The Bedford County Teacher's Institute will meet at Enterprise, South Woodberrry Township, on Thursday, 19th of February, 1857.—The Teachers of the County are cordially invited to attend—they will be kept free of expense.

"Come ye friends of progress in the Teacher's art
Come ye all and each perform his part."
And come, too,
"Ye wise who grope your dull wagon,
By the dim twinkling gleam of ages gone."

JAMES S. TUSSEY, Secretary.

Jan. 16, 1857.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer, at public Sale, on THURSDAY the 19th day of February, instant, all that his valuable farm upon which he at present resides, Situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, about 2 miles South of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, and convenient to the Cumberland Market—containing 150 acres of land, adjoining lands of Jesse Valentine, Daniel Schryer, John Lafferty, and others—about 70 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a one and a half Story FRAME HOUSE with a good cellar underneath, double log Barn and sheds, Wagon shed, Corn crib, Wood-house and other necessary buildings—two never failing Springs of water convenient to the house—also a fine orchard of Apples and Peaches. There is a stream of water running through this land and an abundance of White pine and other timber. The undersigned having determined to go west, this property will be absolutely sold, all therefore desirous of procuring a desirable property at a bargain would better attend. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Jno. P. Reed, Esq. in Bedford.—Terms made known on day of sale.

MOSES LAFFERTY.

Jan. 23, 1857.

2 Cents Reward!

Ran away from the subscriber living in Juniata township, Bedford County, on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice, named John Lepol, aged 14 years. All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy, as I will prosecute any who do so. The above reward will be paid for his recovery, but neither thanks nor charges paid for bringing him home.

F. HILDERBRANDT.

Jan. 9, 1857.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description.—Also an extensive assortment of Glassware, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of Tobacco and Cigars, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hoisery of all descriptions, and a variety of other articles, not necessary to mention.

Having bought his shoes and glassware, in larger quantities, than is usual for country merchants, he can sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 26, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

NOTICE
TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent collectors in Bedford county up to the year 1855, inclusive, that if they pay up the balances standing in their duplicates by May Court, 1857, they will be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount so paid in, over and above the 5 per cent already allowed by law.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1857.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

MUSIC and MUSICAL Instruments.

Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, ect., of various manufacture always on hand.

Bands Supplied at City Wholesale Rates.

We have at least 5000 pieces of music in our store, consisting of Variations, Polkas, Waltzes, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Marches, Quick Steps, Songs, ect., ect., Music mailed, always at our expense, to any part of the country.

SHRYOCK & SMITH.

Chambersburg, Jan. 16, 1857.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, FEB. 13, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

☞A number of articles unavoidably crowded out, to make room for the proceedings of the Democratic County Meeting.

☞Our opponents quote the Pottsville *Emporium* as a Democratic paper. This is not true. It is a rank Know Nothing abolition sheet, sailing under *false colors!*

Tempest in a JUG!

☞The *gas* escaping from the "*hot lager boilers*" of Messrs. RICHARD WHITE, JOHN FENLON, MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN, and MICHEAL HASSON, of Cambria.—A little *sober* reflection will render them, and their resolutions, the contempt of every honest Democrat in that county. They would make the public believe that the noble Democracy of Cambria are as easily *sold* as cattle—that on one occasion they allowed a single individual to "*sell out their interests and their candidate*" without uttering a word of complaint. We defend the Democracy of Cambria from so vile a slander.

Delegates to 2d of March Convention.

☞The Senatorial conferees for this District met in Bedford on last Tuesday morning, and selected Hon. JOHN CESSNA as the Senatorial Delegate to the 2d of March Convention.

The Representative conferees also met in Bedford on the same day, and selected JAMES B. SAXSON, Esq., of Fulton, and HENRY A. BOGGS, Esq., of Cambria, as Representative delegates.

All three are instructed for Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, for Governor. There was but one dissenting voice to the instructions, Mr. Noon, of Cambria—so that Bedford, Somerset, Fulton and Cambria, have instructed for Col. BLACK in solid column, no ordinary compliment in view of the fact that he is *personally* known to most of the people in all these counties. If nominated, Col. Black will, we have no doubt, meet his opponent, or any body they may select to represent him, face to face in discussion before the people of the Commonwealth—and no man in the State is better qualified for the task.

Great Mass Meeting
OF THE DEMOCRACY
OF
Bedford County!

Agreeably to notice given, one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever convened in Bedford, at a February Court, met at the Court House on last Monday evening, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Maj. LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Vice Presidents—Geo. W. Powell, Jonathan Horton, John Amos, Geh. James Burns, Jr. John W. Crisman, and Wm. Keyser.

Secretaries—James Rush, Henry B. Mock, Himes O'Neal, and Daniel Fletcher.

The meeting thus organized, the President acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a few neat and appropriate remarks, when a committee consisting of two delegates from each Township and Borough in the county, were selected to report proceedings expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, the people were addressed by Messrs. WM. M. HALL, Maj. [illegible] TATE, J. B. SAXSON, and GEO. W. BOWMAN.

The Convention, through their Chairman, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, then made the following Report, which had been unanimously adopted by that body, and which was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The address and resolutions breathe a spirit, and are written with a degree of force and ability, which seldom characterize the proceedings of political meetings. All will read them with both interest and profit, and we commend them to the serious attention of all classes of our citizens:

According to the rules adopted for the Government of the Democratic Party of Bedford County, we are now assembled at our accustomed time to deliberate on the political questions of the day. As this is the first meeting in the county since the termination of the Presidential struggle of 1856, it may not be amiss to refer briefly to the principles at issue in that contest. It is now an admitted fact that the late contest equalled if it did not excel in bitterness and animosity any which ever preceded it. This assertion has been so well established that it is now a part of the history of our country. On the one side was arrayed the Democratic Party, with their armies in every State bearing aloft the same banner—that banner unfurling the same mottoes and principles which were emblazoned on their folds in the contests of former years. Standing on a truly National Platform—with the Constitution as their shield and the Union as their watchword, the Democracy nobly withstood the combined assaults of all their adversaries. In no part of this glorious Union of thirty-one States, did the Democracy advocate any principle or proclaim any doctrine which could not with equal propriety, be proclaimed in any other part of the same Union. They had, in the North, South, East and West, but one candidate—one platform—one banner—(the flag of thirty-one stars,) one constitution—and one Union. Against the Democratic Party thus nobly contending, were arrayed adversaries of every kind. True many of those who had opposed us honorably in former struggles were with us in this. But the foes who had fought us before, had abandoned all the great questions upon which we once differed. The United States Bank and the Protective Tariff were abandoned—so was the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—the sub-treasury—the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California were no longer opposed. Upon all of these questions the position assumed by the Democratic Party, has been almost universally admitted to be correct. In the late contest, opposition to Religious Liberty, or rather the establishment of Religious bigotry, and a wild Fanaticism whose end and aim appeared to be a desire to array one part of the country against another, were the chief burdens of the songs of our adversaries. The party who in 1852 opposed the election of Franklin Pierce, because he lived in a State whose Constitution prohibited Catholics from holding office, and which supported Gen. Scott because he loved "the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," was, in 1856, assembling in Lodge Rooms, where no Catholic, Irishman nor German, could find admittance. The "Wrongs of Bleeding Kansas," and "the sufferings of the poor negroes," were proclaimed from every house-top, and every effort of eloquence, skill, cunning, ingenuity and passion that could be made to array brothers against brothers, and to defeat the Democratic Party, was made. Besides these two great questions which were prominent in our own State, everything else which could be used, was used against our party and our candidate. Even personal detraction and vile "ten cent slanders" were scattered all over the land. But notwithstanding all the efforts of the opposition, the verdict of the people was in favor of the Constitution and the Union. Religious bigotry and intolerance were overthrown, and the party which so suddenly sprung into existence—which fed only upon those elements, is now only remembered among the things which were. Fanaticism, Abolitionism, and all their allies have been rebuked, and the American people proclaimed to the world that they have not yet forgotten the warning voice of the father of their country, when he urged them "to frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest."

Scarcely, however, had the noise of the battle died away, when the public mind again becomes settled. All are willing to submit to the decision of the people at the ballot-box. By the election of Mr. Buchanan, public confidence is restored—the good of all parties acknowledge his patriotism and abilities, and many of his enemies now admit that the perpetuity of the Union has been secured by his election.

Already peace is restored to Kansas, and much of the violence of party spirit has died away.

While we thus have much to gladden and encourage us in the general aspect of affairs, there has occurred an event in our own State, which is well calculated to alarm and arouse every true patriot.

During the late campaign in Pennsylvania, it was well understood that the Legislature then to be chosen, would be called upon to elect a Senator to serve in the Congress of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1857. The Legislature was elected with especial reference to this fact. In the counties of Adams, Franklin, Chester, Lycoming, Mifflin and Washington, the Democratic Party lost six members by an aggregate of about 99 votes. Notwithstanding these unfortunate results, there was a clear majority of five votes on joint ballot. Upon every principle of honor the successful party was entitled to the Senator. But it is well known to the country that by treachery and by villainy, unequalled in the history of this or any other State, the fruits of the victory of the second Tuesday of October, 1856, have been stolen by the enemy.

How this result has been brought about it is not for us to say. But there are some features attending the event, which it is our privilege and our duty to consider, denounce and condemn. The first and one of the most prominent of these is, the treason of the three wretches whose votes were necessary to elect Gen. Cameron. True they are not our immediate representatives: but we hold that the people of one county have a right to discuss and examine, and if need be, to denounce the actions of any representative. No man is the representative of a particular county or District. When he becomes a member of the Legislature, he agrees to become a representative of the State. Indeed he swears "to perform his duties as a member of the House of Representatives" or "Senate," &c. He is not to represent or perform only the duties of representative for a county, but for the State. These three traitors, then, should have been representatives of the whole State, and we have the right to speak of their actions. We have no wish to speak of them: their very names are too vile and base now, to be spoken or mentioned. They came from counties largely Democratic—all went into the Democratic caucus—one of them voted for the nominee on the first and only ballot—and all of them voted to ratify the nomination. They never even hinted to any of the Democratic members that they were dissatisfied until they cast the fatal vote. It is useless to speak of such creatures. *Some may* love the treason—*all must* despise the traitors. The High Priests of old despised Judas, and unto this day his name is odious, even to those to whom he betrayed his Master. If modern traitors had half the conscience which was left to Judas, more than one "Potter's Field, or Field of Blood," could soon be purchased in Pennsylvania.

In the whole history of England, not a single man could ever be found so base as to defend the conduct of Arnold. His name has ever been a reproach, and his example held up as a warning, among all good men in every country. Many other examples might be given, but none to equal in depravity the case in point.

The next feature of this result which we feel bound to condemn in stern and positive terms, is the conduct of some seven or eight Senators and members, who were elected as Democrats, and refused to attend the Democratic caucus, or to support the nominee in Convention. It is idle to suppose that any party can succeed without a rigid adherence to this system.

It has long been in practice in the Democratic party—so long as to receive the unanimous sanction of its members. Besides, it is simply an agreement of all to submit to the will of the majority. No good Democrat will deny that this is right. Indeed without a rigid adherence to this Rule no party and no Republican government can possibly exist, much less prosper. All of these gentlemen by becoming the candidates of the party gave a solemn pledge to abide by its rules. Every one of them was nominated and elected upon and by virtue of the same Rule. Had *G. N. Smith* proclaimed that he would disregard this Rule of the party, he never could have been nominated. *There is not a single Democrat in Bedford County who approves his course.* Not one who omits to condemn it. The conduct of these men is in no way palliated by the fact that their candidate was a man of talent or one qualified to fill the place—nor by the fact that he had twice received our votes for a seat in Congress—nor by the fact that only last year both our members supported him in caucus for the same position—nor by the fact that he and his friends entertained the vain hope that their adversaries would eventually unite upon him to defeat the Democratic nominee. The policy of the opposition in thus tampering with him speaks well for their cunning and ingenuity—but does not much increase their claim to honesty nor his to sagacity. He and those who voted with him deserved to be duped as they certainly were.—The soldier who listens to the flattery of the enemy in the hour of battle deserves to be slain in the midst of his supposed security. The conduct of these men is in no way palliated by the circumstance that Col. John W. Forney was the nominee of the caucus. Few men, if any are more justly entitled to the support of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Long and faithfully has he labored in the cause of Democracy—sound and national upon all the great questions at issue, he has obtained a hold upon the affections of our people which cannot readily be shaken off. He had fairly obtained the nomination, and, upon every principle of political and personal honor, he was entitled to the election. A generous people will supply all and more than all that was snatched from him by the hands of selfish aspirants and vile traitors.

If these men are to be justified, or even excused, for their course, then there is an end of political organization, and the party may as well at once disband. Designing and often able men never fail to invent some excuse for their conduct. If one can succeed in gulling the community, another is sure to make the effort. They will give any reason and perhaps every reason but the true one. Every body now plainly sees that these men were actuated by the vain hope that they would be joined by the opposition. The latter party, it is well known, encouraged this idea. Now, since the result is known, this is the very best reason given for their conduct. When their candidate arose and asked leave to change his vote, after he saw that Cameron was elected, and found that the opposition had been hood-winking him, he unthinkingly told the whole story. He found then that they, (the opposition) thought it no harm to betray a small faction which was itself betraying its own friends. But of all the miserable excuses which cunning and designing men could invent for their conduct, the most unsatisfactory to us is that of their protest.—That John W. Forney was the candidate preferred by Mr. Buchanan was about the last reason in the world why he would be objectionable to the people of Bedford county. George N. Smith could not well have offered a greater insult to his constituents than this.

Another prominent feature of this Senatorial contest is the conduct of the opposition. This was sufficient to astonish the good and reflecting portion of the community of all parties. No man in the State had been more publicly or more frequently denounced by their leaders than Gen. Cameron. If they were sincere in these denunciations, honest reflecting people can not readily understand how he could receive the unanimous support of the party. The idle and ridiculous pretext offered by some of them that they were forced to choose between Forney & Cameron, will not answer—every one knows that the election was managed by design—by a skillful trick. Two years ago they could ballot for days and finally adjourn without an election rather than allow Cameron to be elected. A single ballot now, with even one of those who had denounced him, voting against him, would have prevented an election—because the Democrats (except the three traitors) would have preferred a vancancy to the election of Cameron. If there had been a single member of the opposition honestly and really opposed to the election of Cameron, he could have prevented it. What produced this result? As soon as the result of the October election became known and it was ascertained that the majority was small, why was not all eyes were turned towards Gen. Cameron? Why were there no other candidates in the opposition ranks? Why did every prominent and able member of that party withdraw from the contest? Was it because they knew they could not be elected without a resort to "shameless and wholesale private bribery," or by some base treachery on the part of some of the members? How comes it that sixty-four *Honorable* Senators and members are ready and willing to send to the Senate of the United States a man "despised and disowned by every political organization in Pennsylvania." One who "is a fit representative of no party creed and a fit exponent of no honorable principle." A man in whom "there is not character enough to impose upon credulity itself." Only two years ago five of these same honorable gentlemen asked, "Who is Simon Cameron? As a Statesman fame has never associated his name with the world. As a politician he has always professed to be a Democrat, and yet that party only remembers him for his treachery and speaks of him as a traitor." They then declared "that they could not support his nomination consistently with the *oaths* they had taken" because "it was destitute of every principle of virtue, and a disgrace to their native State," and "would be repudiated by their constituents with scorn and righteous indignation!" How, we ask, did all these men support this nomination when any *one* of them could have prevented his election? Was this brought about by the "concentrated and cohesive power of public plunder," or the "superadded element of shameless and wholesale private bribery?" Was it because "corruption was behind the throne," or was it because there was "nothing good" to be represented, or because "Americanism" and "Republicanism" had "no honorable principle" to furnish an exponent? Or was it because the famous "*Buzzard's Feast*" was surrounded with "hoary headed eagles" and Speaker Taggart's other illustrious American bipeds? Without pretending to solve these mysteries or to pursue further the examination of the events connected with the late Senatorial election, we unhesitatingly declare that another occurrence of the kind will justify a change in the method of electing United States Senators. The people will take from corrupt politicians into their own hands this important and responsible duty.

Had John W. Forney and Simon Cameron been before the people of Pennsylvania for the office of Senator, a majority of at least one hundred thousand would have given to the former the seat now stealthily, treacherously and dishonorably wrested from him and given to the latter. At the late election in Pennsylvania four hundred and sixty thousand freemen exercised the right of suffrage. Of this number only about 83,000 endorsed the doctrines of the so called American party. This minority is now to be represented in the Senate of the United States for six years to come, by a man who has publicly committed himself to all the dangerous and anti-Republican doctrines of that expiring faction.

At the same election the Republican party cast 147,000 votes. This minority through the treachery of public servants has secured a willing instrument in their hands to advocate their sectional and dangerous principles on the floor of the Senate. This too at a time when every vote in that body is of the utmost importance, and when, too, the betrayed people of his native State had just condemened these doctrines by a clear majority of nearly 60,000 votes.

In view of these facts we freely express our sentiments as contained in the foregoing Address, and add to that expression of opinion the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the result of the political battle of 1856, believing, as we do, that it resulted in the triumph of correct principles and in securing to the country a Chief magistrate under whose rule the Constitution and the Union will be protected and preserved.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles and approve of the doctrine proclaimed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in June 1856.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact that Pennsylvania has so able a representative of her interests in the Senate of the United States as Hon. WM. BIGLER, whose bright intellect and unsullied reputation has secured for him the confidence and respect not only of his own party but of candid and conscientious men throughout the Union. His official acts as Senator and Governor of Pennsylvania, and his speeches and reports in the Senate of the United States prove him to be the equal of any member on that floor. In him the President elect will have a safe counsellor and a gentleman of tried integrity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the appointment of Col. JOHN W. GEARY to the Governorship of Kansas. Under the wise and just administration of Gov. Geary and the beneficial effects of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, we will hear no more of "Bleeding Kansas."

Resolved, That we have full and unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY. His defeat in the late Senatorial contest has only endeared him more closely to the true Democracy of Pennsylvania. Any other man in the Commonwealth would have met the same fate. The treachery was premeditated; planned and arranged in advance.

Resolved, That we cannot but abhor the conduct of the three traitors by whose votes this result was more directly brought about. They are morally, politically, and personally disgraced; deserve to be shunned and despised by all parties, and will be loathed and avoided by the very negroes whose champion they have aided in electing.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly condemn the conduct of those Democrats who refused to attend the democratic caucus or to support the nominee in Convention. Past services, personal excuses, and flimsey protests cannot and will not excuse them. There is no safety for the democratic party except in a rigid adherence to its rules, and a stern, determined, and unfaltering rebuke to all who choose to violate them.

Resolved, That we fully endorse and approve of the course of the *Bedford Gazette, Pennsylvanian, Reading Gazette, Hollidaysburg Standard, Philadelphia Argus, Valley Spirit, Lancaster Intelligencer, Erie Observer, Pittsburg Post, Harrisburg Union, Huntingdon Globe*, and the other democratic papers which pursue the same course in regard to these unfaithful representatives.

Resolved, That we feel particularly constrained to condemn the course of G. NELSON SMITH. His conduct in regard to the election was sufficiently offensive to his constituents—his Protest was more so, and his letters and editorials vilifying Gen. Bowman and other good Democrats are adding insult to injury, and proves that he feels the necessity of avoiding the true question and withdrawing the attention of the people from the true issue by a vain effort to raise false ones.

Resolved, That we will not hold the Democracy of Cambria county responsible for the insane resolutions adopted by Know Nothings, Black Republicans, and a few disappointed and reckless Democrats at Johnstown and Ebensburg.

Resolved, That the assaults of the Greensburg papers upon Gen. BOWMAN in regard to his course on the Senatorial question are the best evidences that they feel the truth and justice of his position and are driven to slander and abuse in order to [illegible] errors they defend from the public gaze.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of Col. WM. A. REAMER one of our representatives in the Legislature. His open and steadfast course presents a favorable contrast with that of his erring colleague.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the wisdom of the member from Erie as exhibited in his recent advice to the three traitors recommending them to prosecute the democratic editors for libel. We trust he will faithfully execute that labor of love—and when that *Ball* is put in motion we should be glad to see it rolling over some of our hills and valleys.

Resolved, That Messrs. JORDAN, Lewis and Taggert, of the Senate, and Messrs. Ball and McCalmont of the House, by signing the famous Protest of 1855, and then becoming volunteer guests at the BUZZARDS FEAST of 1857, have forfeited all the confidence and esteem by the latter act which they ever acquired by the former.

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker Taggert after having endured a personal conflict with the Senator elect—after having seen his aged and honored parent removed from his position or office by the influence of the same individual—after seeing his brother struck down by the same hand in his late race for legislative honors—and after "laboring hard for two months to reach the speaker's chair," has shown to the world convincing proof of a forgiving disposition, and afforded satisfactory evidence that he has not labored in vain.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our distinguished Senator Fr. Jordan, Esq. the necessity and propriety of raising another investigating Committee to examine into the late Senatorial convention. If no cases of bribery could be discovered he could no doubt (by the aid of Speaker Taggert in framing the committee) explain the "corruption behind the throne," and perhaps by a few letters from Chairman Gibbons (if Charley would not be "too fast") he could throw much light upon this interesting question.

Resolved, That Job Mann, John P. Reed, and G. W. Gump be and they are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet like conferees from Somerset and Fulton counties to nominate a senatorial delegate to the 2d of March convention, and that they be instructed to support John Cessna for that position.

Resolved, That James Patton, Jacob Reed, and James Cessna be and they are hereby appointed representative conferees to meet like conferees from Cambria and Fulton counties to select two delegates to the 2d of March Convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in all the distinguished gentlemen now named in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor. That, without desiring to disparage the claims of any of the other candidates, we declare our preference for Col. SAML. W. BLACK, of Allegheny county, and request our conferees to vote to instruct the delegates to support his nomination.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Bedford Gazette and any other Democratic papers in the State which may see proper to copy them.

LAW. TALIAFERRO, President.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Prevalence of Corruption.

One of the most unfortunate and alarming features of the politics of the day, is the prevalence of corruption among those who are selected by the people as their representatives and law-makers. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that a monarch more powerful than any European sovereign, the Almighty Dollar, is yearly gaining new strength, as the real controlling power of far too much of the legislation of the country, whether Municipal, State, or National. This evil is reaching such an alarming height, that the axiom of Walpole, that "Every man has his price," is exemplified by the conduct of not a few, whose constituents had a right to expect better things from them.

Corruption is contagious, and the air of the many Legislative halls is poisoned with an atmosphere which instils the disease into many a man, who, after leaving his quiet home honest and honestly disposed, returns to his constituents a rascal. The idea that money can obtain or defeat legislation is alarmingly prevalent. The efforts of not a few of those who seek to influence such bodies are not so much directed to prove the propriety, expediency, or justice of their projects, but rather to be certain that they have enough "money" to gain their ends. Too many members of Legislatures and of Congress are more anxious to fulfil the injunction, "put money in thy purse," than to pass an honest judgment upon the questions submitted to their decisions. So far has this custom progressed that our legislative halls are thronged with professional vote-sellers. Nominally, they are lobby members, but really they sell out at so much a head, some of the honorable members, as pigs are sold in the market.

There is something in this position of affairs, it seems to us, more serious and alarming than the public mind fully realizes. It jeopardizes the most important and vital interests, and if suffered to progress unchecked at the alarming rate at which it has been developed during the last few years, it threatens us with the most lamentable evils. The will of the people, under certain constitutional restrictions, forms the basis of our institutions, but that will can only be expressed through Representatives. If those Representatives become generally, as not a few have shown themselves individually to be, hopelessly corrupt, ready and willing to sacrifice upon the altar of mammon their convictions of justice, and to utterly disregard the wishes and interests of their constituents, our whole theory of government will be substantially subverted. The very soul of Republicanism is destroyed by such conduct. The people do not rule: they do not impress their wishes and judgments upon the statute books of the country,—they are rifled and robbed of their inalienable right of self-government, just as much as the people living under a despotism are; the only difference being that in one case it is done openly and defiantly by a crowned tyrant, and in the other secretly and stealthily, by a monied power.

There is nothing more dangerous to a Republic than the prevalence of such infamy. No deeper insult could be offered to a confiding people. No political sin can cover a Representative with more blistering disgrace, or evince a deeper depth of depravity, than the *sale* of his vote. And unfortunately, it is almost impossible to set any limits to the extent of such an evil. The man who will sell his vote for one purpose, will not long scruple about selling it for another, and when the principle of trafficking in the law-making power becomes firmly established in the hearts of the corrupt miscreants who descend to such baseness, it is impossible to know to what schemes of wrong, oppression and iniquity they may not descend, nor can we tell how long the liberties of the nation can be rescued from their mercenary clutches.

We have recently seen several exhibitions of this prevalence of corruption, of the most sickening and alarming character. The conduct of the three traitors, Lebo, Wagonseller, and Mercur, furnished an illustration of the prevailing disease which it is frightful to contemplate. We do not allude here so much to the personal aspect of that case as to the principles involved. The verdict of Pennsylvania had gone forth upon the great political questions of the day. The champions of nationalism and of sectionalism, had met and grappled with each other before her patriotic people, who, after having heard and reflected upon all things pertinent to the issue had solemnly rendered their decision, and in no quarter of the State were they more emphatic in their judgment in favor of the Democracy than in Schuylkill and York Counties, the homes of the miscreants. To fully represent the wishes of our voters, a Democratic United States Senator was demanded, and by all the forms which our governmental system requires, did the people of Pennsylvania contribute to and apparently secure that result.

It is impossible to tell to what an extent the destiny of the nation may be regulated during the next six years by the vote and influence of the United States Senator from Pennsylvania. That period of time is always pregnant with great events in American history. Peace may gladden and enrich us with her smiles, or grim-visaged war may wrinkle his angry front and invoke havoc and desolation. If the sectional agitation continues, we may be brought to the very verge of civil war, or possibly be plunged into the midst of all its horrors. And so through a thousand contingencies of the foreign and internal policy of the country, momentous questions will necessarily arise, the decision of which, for weal or woe, will be greatly influenced by the vote of one of our Senators.

In view of all these circumstances, Pennsylvania had solemnly declared her desire and determination to have that position occupied by a Democrat. Through the basely bought treachery of the three traitors, this will has been thwarted. If Simon Cameron is admitted to his seat, Pennsylvania will not only be disfranchised by having a false Representative of her sentiments, but doubly wronged in having the weight of her influence in that body cast in direct opposition to her well-known proclivities. Cameron goes there, not as the representative of our State, but in defiance of her will. The power that elevated him was found not in the hearts and the judgments of our citizens, but in the vaults of his Bank. When he speaks, he will speak not for Pennsylvania, but for his own corrupt interests. When he votes he will vote not for our people, but for his money bags. His constituents are Middletown notes, for to them he owes his election, and through six long years, as the business of the Senate glides on and the judgment of Pennsylvania is called upon to decide questions at issue, when Cameron's name is uttered by the Clerk, the response of "aye" or "no," which will come from his lips, will be governed by no respect for the wishes or interests of the noble people of a great State, but by the cravings of his selfish nature or the fulfilment of his pledges to minority parties, defeated and condemned by our citizens. If corruption is allowed to thwart public sentiment and defeat the public will in this manner in one instance, what may it not do in another?

The National House of Representatives is instituting an investigation into direct charges of corruption against some of its members. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that members there have been offered, and in some cases have taken, bribes, as a price for their votes. They have sanctioned schemes which their judgment condemned to advance their personal interests. They have betrayed their constituencies for filthy lucre. They have ignored honesty and patriotism for plunder.

One of the most gigantic systems of corruption ever attempted at Washington, however, is no doubt to be found in the machinery relied upon to sustain the present project to secure the remission of duty upon Railroad iron heretofore paid, and its admission into the country free of duty hereafter. A large amount of money has been paid into the Treasury as duty upon Railroad iron, and the quantity of plunder at stake is thus immense. If by any unjust species of special legislation, this duty can be refunded, it will go into the pockets of Railroad companies and Railroad contractors, who can well afford to re-imburse those through whose agency they will be thus enriched. We exposed, a few days since, the outlines of the whole scheme. Ten per cent. the amount to be refunded, is to be given up by the Railroad companies to somebody at Washington, the "agents," who are to receive a portion of this money: but are the members expected to vote for the measure, to be unrewarded? The whole thing bears corruption stamped upon its very face. The Treasury is to be corruptly plundered in a corrupt manner. The mode of remuneration is provided for. "Ten per cent." upon some $15,000,000, we believe, is the magnificent stake to be played for. The masses of our people are taxed at every turn to support the National Government, and to swell the tide of over $60,000,000, which is annually poured into the Treasury. The tax is indirect, it is true, but it is none the less certain. It is paid to every storekeeper, every grocer, every dry goods merchant, with whom the people deal. The smoker pays it as he buys a segar. The wife pays it when she buys her silks, her cottons, her linens. The husband pays it when he buys his cloth, or when he lays in his stock of sugar and molasses. The people of Pennsylvania, no doubt, contribute at least $6,000,000 per annum of this tax—probably more—and every trader in the State helps to collect it. At the same time, railroad companies have been paying a similar tax, and an effort is now being made to have that tax returned to them. They have no better right to it than millions of the American people have to the re-payment of money they have been paying into the National Treasury for years past. An ordinary sense of justice convinces the members of Congress of this fact. It is therefore necessary to resort to extraneous means and influences to induce them to grant their improper requests, and this is now being done by the parties having this matter in charge at Washington. Let the people watch every movement upon this question closely, and mark the men who are engaged in it for future condemnation.

WON'T GO ABOLITIONISM!

From the Philadelphia Daily News, Feb. 3.

The Republican State Convention.

We notice that the Chairman of the Republican State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 26th of March next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge, and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the Republican party at the next ensuing State election: and we notice, also, that the Republicans of Delaware county, and in Wilmot's district, are already in motion to respond to this call. Those of Delaware county have issued a call for a county meeting, to appoint delegates to said Convention, and those of Susquehana county have already held a meeting, at which the movement of Mr. Gibbons was endorsed, and Dr. Ezra Patrick was appointed Senatorial Delegate, and O. G. Hempstead, Esq., Representative delegate to said Convention.

This movement on the part of the Republican State Committee indicates clearly that the leaders of that party have determined upon a *distinctive* party organization, with candidates of its own, nominated by it, and to be supported *as Republicans*. Though this is in direct conflict with the professions made by those leaders when the Republican movement was started last Spring, it is, nevertheless, what we then expected, and what those leaders then designed. It would not have been safe for them then, thus to have avowed their purpose, to absorb and swallow up the American organization, and hence they cunningly and most adroitly represented the Republican movement, not to be a distinctive party organization intended to be permanent, but as a sort of *People's movement*, intended only for a temporary purpose, and to accomplish a certain result. Its chief, and indeed, its only object, was avowed to be to secure freedom for Kansas. That secured and the mission of the Republican party was to be at an end. All intention to organize, and perpetuate a sectional party, with a view to a continued agitation of the slavery question, was disclaimed and disavowed.

Hundreds and thousands of honest Americans were beguiled into the Republican movement during the last canvass by these professions and representations on the part of its leaders, without the remotest intention of aiding the establishment of its permanent organization, or continuing to act with it after the close of the canvass. We could not be thus deceived and duped into its support as a mere temporary movement, for we saw plainly that the intent of the leaders was to build up a distinct anti-Slavery organization, and that as soon as the opportunity would be afforded them, they meant so to proclaim their purpose. Seeing this we refused it our support, and opposed it with all our might; and for so doing we were abused and maligned, as Black Republicans only can abuse those who differ with them. Now, their own action shows, however, what are their real aims and purposes. Though it is conceded now, even by themselves, that there is no longer any danger of Kansas becoming a slave State, they seem nevertheless determined to keep up their sectional organization, and to act as a *distinct* party even in Pennsylvania. We have yet heard but one reason given for this early movement on the part of the redoubtable Chairman of the Republican Committee, and that is one which, however, satisfactory to distinctive Republicans, cannot, we think, be so deemed by the Americans who acted with the party in the last canvass, and who are now looking for some common ground of co-operation requiring no sacrifice of principles. The reason given, is, that it was necessary to make this early call to head off the American party, which might otherwise make nominations in advance of the Republicans. The very reason urged, is a clear and unqualified admission, that the Republicans mean to act as a *distinct* party, independent of the Americans, and that all the latter must either make up their minds to surrender their Americanism, and go it blind for Black Republicanism, or disconnect themselves from those with whom they acted last Fall.

There is at least one thing to be said in favor of this movement of the Republican Committee, and that is, that it indicates a determination on their part to go before the people on their own principles, relying on no support but that of their own party. Commencing thus boldly, it is hardly to be supposed that, after having nominated their candidates, and placed them in the field as their own, they will have the audacity to attempt the despicable game played last Fall. Leading off as they now do, it would be more than ever they could do, to talk afterwards of making a common union of opposition to Loco Focoism, by getting the Americans to adopt the Republican ticket. Presumptuous and impudent as may be their audacity, to suppose that they could successfully play such a game, would be supposing that Americans would submit to any outrage. If the Republicans mean to make a trial of their own strength, by making distinct nominations of their own, they have a perfect right to do so: but if in thus leading off they mean, after having nominated their candidates, again to play over a despicable fraud, under the pretence of an one-sided Union arrangement, then surely their movement deserves and cannot fail to receive the execration of all honest-minded men, be they Americans or Republicans.

Reply of Mr. Gildea, of Philadelphia,

To Wagonseller, of Schuylkill.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Friday last :

Mr. Gildea, on leave given, stated in the proceedings of the house published in the Legislative Record of the 28th inst , he found reported, as part of the speech of the gentleman from Scuylkill, (Mr. Wagonseller,) a half column of matter which had never been presented to the House. While he conceded the right of any member to have a full report of what was actually said, he thought it indicated an effort to advance the interest of one side of the House to the discredit of the other, and was an act of unfairness which should not be tolerated. He called attention to this circumstance in order that there might be no cause of complaint hereafter.

The gentleman from Schuylkill, (Wagonseller,) in the course of his remarks, desired the House to understand his position on the Senatorial question the way in which he understood it, but he (Mr. Gildea) was strongly persuaded that the reasons that satisfied him (Mr. Wagonseller) would not have satisfied the conscience of any other man in the building. In his effort to exculpate himself, he had cast aspersions on the members of the Democratic caucus, using such terms in reference to them as the "pimps of John W. Forney," by which he included all who had voted for Mr. Forney. He did not feel himself included in this list, not having voted for Mr. Forney in caucus.

After he had received the nomination, however, he voted to make it unanimous; and in this act he was influenced by a sense of duty, and not by any extraneous influences. As the gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. Wagonseller,) had cast aspersions upon the supporters of Mr. Forney, he would call attention to the dishonorable and disgraceful course pursued by that gentleman in the Democratic caucus. He would detail the history of that caucus. The Democratic members assembled at the appointed time and organized. The roll was called, and both members from Schuylkill answered thereto. A resolution was submitted, pledging every member to submit to the will of the majority ; the gentlemen from Schuylkill voted aye.

Mr. Lebo, interrupting, stated that he did not vote aye, on the resolution.

Mr. Gildea replied that he stated what he knew, and that he had the ability to prove that both the gentlemen from Schuylkill voted aye. He stated this deliberately and knowingly.—The gentleman from York, (Mr. Menear,) also voted for this resolution. At this time these gentlemen were fully booked up as to the chances of the different candidates before the caucus. It is not likely they were ignorant of the position of things. It was known to almost every man of the opposition, that Forney led the candidates. It was too late, then, for these gentlemen to say that they were ignorant of the condition of affairs until they were in caucus. The inducements to fly the track were probably not strong enough at that time. A ballot was taken in caucus, and the gentlemen from Schuylkill were found voting, and one of them for John W. Forney. He would like to know if Mr. Lebo was compelled to vote by outside influences for Forney. The other gentleman from Schuylkill voted for Mr. Robbins. Up to this time they acted apparently in good faith. No suspicion was entertained that they were traitors. They had not the candor or the courage to avow their purpose, while in their hearts they must have determined upon their course.

The gentleman from Schuylkill (Mr. Wagonseller) talks in his speech about the merits of Mr. Broadhead being overlooked for John W. Forney, yet he did not vote for Mr. Broadhead in caucus. He was therefore forced to the conclusion that his speech was patched up by other parties as an excuse for his course. The gentleman tells the House that he felt it to be his duty to vote for Cameron when he found that he could be elected. He (Mr. Wagonseller) pretended to be a Democrat, and anxious for the success of the Democratic nominee, until the moment he discovered that Cameron could be elected! If his only desire was to defeat Forney, why did he not vote for some other Democrat? He was forced to the conclusion that the nomination of Robbins, Foster, or Broadhead would not have mended matters at all. The statement of the gentleman would not hold together.

But the most remarkable part of the speech of the gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. Wagonseller,) was where he cast aside Messrs. Buchanan, Robbins, and Forney, and lauded Simon Cameron as a statesman, a model for American youths. To show that there was a difference of opinion on this subject, he would read a protest against the nomination of Simon Cameron, the authors of which were about us.

As the time approaches for the election of a United States Senator, everything relating to the aspirants for that exalted position becomes interesting. The subjoined document was prepared by a gentleman now in the Senate, and published during the contest for the Senatorship in 1855 :

[The protest was published by us some time since.

He thought it was perfectly fair for the opposition side of the House to defeat the Democrats, but the men who came here as Democrats, who, from some unaccountable cause, slunk off to fetch up at the Buzzard's feast, had no justification. It was idle for those men to expect gentlemen on either side of the house to look upon them with respect. They had violated their word of honor. They met in caucus, and then violated their promise to support the nominee. Among the ranks of the opposition, he did not believe that men could be found mean enough, low enough, and unmanly enough to go into caucus, participate in its proceedings, and then betray its nominee. He was free to say that the opposition, while they approved of the act, cordially despised the traitors. They had not one word of palliation to proffer for their conduct. In common with all honorable men, they looked upon their conduct as infamous in the extreme.

If the gentleman from Schuylkill (Mr. Wagonseller,) had the candor he pretended to have, he had better resign and stand another convass. If the fact was as he asserted, that nine-tenths of the people of Schuylkill county approved of his cousse, they could be re-elected. But none of these gentlemen dare do it. They know that they would be laid out as cold as wedges. They remain here, knowingly misrepresenting their constituents at home. They sought to justify their course by casting aspersions upon the character of John W. Forney, whose merits were so far beyond their reach that it was unnecessary to offer a word in his defence.—Few men could boast of more friends in both parties than Mr. Forney, and his present defeat would do him less injury than some men who were instrumental in producing it.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF
BEDFORD COUNTY
FOR 1857.

DAVID OVER, Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 7, 1856, till January 5, 1857.

Treasurer			Dr.
To cash received from collectors as follows:			
John Furry, S. Woodberry,	1856,		$410 00
Simon Beard, Middle do	"		325 00
Michael Wertz, Union	"		270 00
Henry Horne, Schellsburg	"		30 00
Daniel Tewel, South.	"		157 00
Jacob Andrews, St. Clair,	"		485 00
John Sparks, W. Prov.	"		239 28
Samuel Wink, E. Prov.	"		125 00
Henry Egulf, Napier,	"		140 00
Jeremiah Akers, Monroe,	"		198 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"		280 00
David Cypher, Liberty,	"		73 60
William Gillespie, Juniatta,	"		134 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison,	"		80 00
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"		200 00
Elias Gump, Colerain,	"		250 00
Thomas W. Horton, B. Top,	"		80 20
Jacob Biddle, Bedford Tp.	"		452 00
B. W. Garretson, Bed. Bo.	"		90 00
David Miller, S. Wood,	1855		489 00
Robert Elder, Mid. do.	"		280 00
John Wysong, Union,	"		90 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg,	"		4 37
Arnold Lashley, South'n,	"		25 24
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"		331 00
Israel Morris, W. Prov.	"		151 71
John Whetstone, Napier,	"		66 61
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"		160 00
James C. Devore, London.	"		26 12½
S. Berkstresser, Liberty,	"		25 00
John Reilly, Juniata,	"		134 09
J. B. Hardman, Harrison,	"		81 73
George Ling, Hopewell,	"		71 69
Levi Hardinger, C. Valley,	"		170 27
Nicholas Coontz, Colerain,	"		48 95
Thomas W. Horton, B. Top,	"		25 00
J. H. Schnebely, B. Tp.	"		150 00
Peter H. Shires, Bed. Bor.	"		105 00
Jacob Werkinger, S. Wood.	'54		38 44
Jacob A. Nicodemus, M. W.	"		214 20
Solomon Williams, W. Pro.	"		10 43
John L. Hill, Juniata,	"		25 00
A. Snowden, C. V.	"		46 00
Emanuel Diehl, Colerain,	"		24 71
Elias Gump, Colerain,	'53		82 34
John Ash, Southampton,	'52		73 03
Thomas Young, Hopewell,	"		58 91
Solomon Filler, Bed. Bo.	'50		316 16
Also to amounts received on sundry Judgments.			
1856, March 10. From John Mower, Esq. on Judgment of George Rhoads, et al,			20 00
May 9. Jonathan Owens on Judg't v. Wm. McAttee,			264 85
Nov. 22. L. W. Hall, Judgment in Common Pleas of Blair co. vs. F. Stiffler,			112 02
Dec. 3. D. Washabaugh on Jud. vs. M. Wisegarver,			216 28½
Also Taxes on Unseated Lands.			
County,		$274 59,	
Road,		16 84,	
School,		4 40	295 83
Bal. due Treas.			1738 59½
Total amount,			$9922 36½

Contra		CR.
By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners pro ut statement at length below:		7833 56
Amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors		1538 05½
Paid constables attending Jurors,		84 06
Premiums on Scalps,		281 75
Treasurers Salary,		185 00
		$9922 36½

Statement of checks constituting the above referred to:		$7833 56
Assessors,		468 50
Viewers of Roads and Bridges,		397 27½
Wood and wood cutting,		131 00
Borrowed money and interest thereon,		1442 99
Elections,		735 46½
Constables,		268 87
Sheriff Moore, costs, &c.		93 14½
Prothonotary Washabaugh,		31 25
D. Over, Printing,		85 50
T. A. Boyd, Com. Atty.		36 50
David C. Long, Commissioner,		84 00
John Conrod do		110 50
Wm. Whetstone do		136 00
Henry J. Bruner do		37 00
C. Evans do		12 00
A. S. Russell, clerk,		236 00
James McMullin, court crier,		134 50
Repairs to court house and jail,		311 36
D. Over, costs on Unseated lands,		196 00
Bridges,		810 25
Books, Stationery, &c.		41 00
John Mower, Esq., Att'y to Com.		50 00
J. M. Russell, insurance court house and Jail,		55 50
Money overpaid and refunded,		210 61
Isaac Gordon, shaving prisoners,		1 00
Samuel D. Brode for work to be done at Smith & Zimmers' Bridge,		100 00
John Taylor, late Treasurer, balance on last settlement,		1490 87
Miscellaneous checks,		222 48½
Sum total,		$7833 56

Statement of monies due to the county of Bedford on the 5th day of January, 1857:

From collectors, as follows:		
John Furry, South Woodberry,	1856,	$292 05
Simon Beard, M. Wood.	"	633 99
Michael Wertz, Union,	"	119 01
Henry Horn, Schellsburg.	"	67 23
Daniel Tewell, Southampton,	"	63 46
Jacob Andrews, St. Clair,	"	241 26
John Sparks, W. Prov.	"	269 11
Samuel Wink, E. Prov.	"	158 49
Henry Egulf, Napier,	"	338 25
Jeremiah Akers, Monroe,	"	210 37
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	89 77
David Cypher, Liberty,	"	190 74
Wm. Gillespie, Juniatta,	"	92 12
Hugh Wertz, Harrison,	"	147 57
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	301 13
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"	287 91
Elias Gump, Colerain,	"	301 06
Thomas W. Horton, Broad Top,	"	462 45
Jacob Biddle, Broad Top.	"	429 98
B. W. Garretson, Bedford Bo.	"	196 02
Daniel Miller, South Wood.	1855	107 46
Robert Elder, Middle Wood.	"	168 19
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"	55 48
William Carnell, Monroe,	"	71 89
James C. Devore, Londonderry,	"	18 95½
George Long, Hopewell,	"	31 08
Levi Hardinger, C. Valley,	"	16 88
Thomas W. Horton, Broad Top,	"	46 30
Peter H. Shires, Bedford Bo.	"	26 31½
Jacob Nicodemus, Middle Wood.	"	101 09
John L. Hill, Juniata,	1854	110 60
Abraham Snowden, C. Valley,	"	182 79
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	1853	122 35
John King, Hopewell,	"	47 19
Hugh Moore, Bedford Borough,	"	19 19
Samuel Carn do do	1852	37 91
E. H. Walker, St. Clair,	1851	53 07
Samuel Clark do	1848	100 00
Also from Stonerstown Bridge Bond,		200 00
Total of monies due county,		$6854 71

Statement of monies owed by Bedford county on the 5th day of January, 1857:		
To John Sill		2000 00
Abm. Kerns' Exors.		500 00
James Rea,		600 00
Bal. due to D. Over Treasurer,		1738 59
Total of monies owed by county		$4838 59
Total amount owed to county		$6851 74
Total amount owed by county		4838 59
Balance in favor of county		2016 15

The auditors of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, we met at the Commissioners office in Bedford Borough on Monday the 5th day of January inst. and did audit and adjust the accounts of David Over Treasurer of said county for the year 1856 as contained in the foregoing statements, and we have examined the foregoing accounts of monies due to and owed by the said county and the same is correct.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 7th day of January, 1857.

HENRY B. MOCK.
DANIEL BARLEY.

Attest, WM. M. HALL, Clerk.

Report of the county auditors to the Auditor General, January 5, 1857.

David Over in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

Treasurer		Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding at the last settlement,	6614 49	
Aggregate amount assessed for 1856,	8133 42	
Amount received on unseated lands,	260 29	
	15008 20	

Contra		Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated May 19, March 19, June 21, Sept. 11, Nov. 28 and Dec. 31,	4906 02	
Commissions allowed collectors on $8018 12 at 5 per centum	400 90	
Exonerations allowed collectors for 1856 and previous years,	136 13	
Treasurers commissions on $7877 59	78 77	
Amount uncollected for 1856 & previous years,	6593 58	
Balance due Commonwealth	2892 80	
	15008 20	

Tavern and Restaurant Licenses.		Dr.
To amount of for 1856,		790 00
Contra		Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated May 19 and Sep. 11	750 50	
Commissions allowed treasurer on net amount received $790 00 at 5 per centum	39 50	
	790 00	

Hawkers and Pedlars		Dr.
To amount of Licenses for 1856		48 00
Contra		Cr.
By five per cent commissions on 48	2 40	
Balance due Commonwealth	45 60	
	48 00	

Billiard Rooms		Dr.
To amount of Licenses for 1856		25 00
Contra		Cr.
By five per cent commissions on $25	1 25	
Balance due Commonwealth,	23 75	
	25 00	

Eating Houses		Dr.
To amount of Licenses for 1856,		32 08
Contra		Cr.
By amount due Commonwealth	30 48	
Five per cent commissions on 32	1 60	
	32 08	

Retailer's Licenses		Dr.
To amount of for 1856,		660 56
Contra		Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts, dated Sept. 11, Nov. 28, and Dec. 31,	550 00	
Amount paid printers,	48 00	
Exonerations,	10 00	
Commissions on $650 56 at 5 per centum,	32 52	
Balance due commonwealth,	20 04	

MILITIA FINES		Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding for 1855 and previous years at the last settlement	2213 06½	
Aggregate amount assessed for 1856,	1130 00	
Balance due Treasurer,	3 97	
	3347 03½	

Contra		Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated 19 May, 11 Sept. and Dec. 31,	400 00	
Amount uncollected for 1856 and previous years,	2010 24	
Five per centum commissions allowed collectors for 1856 and previous years,	47 55	
Exonerations allowed collectors for 1856 and previous years,	381 70	
Amount paid sundry persons pro ut statement at length infra	198 51½	
Treasurers commissions on $903 58 at one per cent	9 03	
	3347 03½	

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county for the year 1856 showing the amounts received from each collector seperately, and the amounts paid to each person, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:

Received as follows:	
From Solomon Williams	44 65
Peter Ewalt	15 68
Nicholas Coontz	47 03
George Long	33 25
Samuel S. Shuck	36 19
Peter H. Shires	28 98
Galeon R. Martin	10 45
Emanuel Diehl	65 62
William O'Neal	38 50
John H. Schnebely	31 82
John Alstadt	34 68
Elias Gump	51 99
J. B. Hardman	25 18
John Whysong	50 35
Samuel Berkstresser	31 83
John Ash	69 83
Daniel Miller	15 75
John Whetstone	44 65
Levi Hardinger	31 35
Thomas Young	5 84
Jacob Nicodemus	60 80
Solomon Filler	38 00
Samuel Wink	8 36
Michael Wertz	12 00
John Reilly	30 88
William Gillespie	17 00
Samuel Carn	29 00
	$903 58

Paid as follows:	
To assessors for returning 1088 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cents each	39 76
County Commissioners and Clerk	80 00
Auditors and Clerk	15 00
Bloody Run Blues per order of Capt. Wm. States	75 00
Bedford Riflemen per order of Capt. A. J. Sansom	75 00
Broadtop Rifle Rangers per order of Captain H. Evans	50 00
Cumberland Valley Blues per order of Capt Wm Nottingham	75 00
G W Bowman printing statement	6 00
David Over printing do	6 00
George Frelig of Harrison township, money overpaid and refunded	17 51½
Lemuel Evans Brigade Inspector his bill for services	59 23½
	498 41½

Recapitulation of Military Fund. Total of payments:	
Paid sundry persons as above	198 51½
State Treasurer	400 00
Treasurers commissions	9 03
	907 54½
Total of Receipts. From collectors as above	903 58
Balance due Treasurer	3 97
	907 54

The undersigned, auditors of Bedford county, Pa. do hereby certify that in pursuance of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the commissioners office in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the several accounts between David Over Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this 7th day of January, 1857.

DANIEL BARLEY.
HENRY B. MOCK.

Attest—WM. M. HALL, Clerk.
Feb. 13, 1857—4t

PILES neglected often prove fatal, leads to consumption; annoint the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If sore-throw form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling of the whole bowels, which without press the intestinal canal tight against the bone, and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrotulous humors and ulcers to form therein: then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear it compass to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above, also rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

A. W. Jenkins, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company, who was taken to New York in extreme debility, with Piles, to have an operation performed by the celebrated Dr. Mott, as the only chance to save his life, accidentally heard of the PAIN EXTRACTOR, states, "For years his disease defied medical skill, and grew worse until life became intolerable; he was speedily cured by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR."

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Jan. 9, 1857—2m.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills which will be found in our columns. We have published for them before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise; and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and the Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—*Providence Mirror, R. I.*

Jan. 9, 1857—1m.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Twenty years experiment and application justify the proprietor in WARRANTING this the best Hair Dye in existence. It dyes black or brown instantly, without the least injury to hair or skin. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Be sure you get Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S, as there is a worthless imitation. The genuine is sold in Bedford by Dr. F. C. REAMER.

Jan. 9, 1857—1m.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—B. B. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

PAY UP.

The subscriber having made up his mind to visit the Western country early in the Spring, desires all persons indebted to him to make settlement and payment by the first of March at farthest. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

JOHN MILLER.

Bedford, Feb. 6, 1857.

Turnpike Election.

There will be an election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, held at the public house of Solomon Divilbiss, in Mc'Connelsburg, on Monday the second day of March next.

T. B. KENEDY, President.

Feb. 6, 1857.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Bedford Township, sometime in June 1856, two White Sheep, marked with a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

AARON STEFR.

Jan. 30, 1857.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,	$1 00
" second "	5 00
" third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permenent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.

Oct. 21, 1856.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenses of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co. for the year ending Jan. 13, 1857.

To Current expenses,		$2,866
" Dividends paid since last settlement,	1,393	
Bal. in Trea's. hands,	3,218 75	
	8,477 75	
By bal. at the settlement, Jan. 1856,	1,339 56	
" Am't. tolls received,	5,380 48	
" " from J. Colhouns estate,	1,757 71	
	8,477 75	
Bal. brought down,	3,218 75	
Deduct am't. dividends unpaid,	2,247 27	
Available balance,		$971 48

G. R. MESSERSMITH, Treasurer.

Chambersburg, Jan. 30, 1857.

RECEIVED, JANUARY, 1857,

AT CHEAP SIDE.

Delains, Madonna Cloth, Calicos, Muslins, Cassinetts, Tweeds, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap by G. W. RUPP.

Golden and Sugar House Syrups, White and Brown Sugar, for sale by G. W. RUPP.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Mackeral, Nails and Glass for sale by G. W. RUPP,

G. W. RUPP, Will sell a large lot of Delains at COST.

Jan. 30, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no trouble to shew our goods whether purchased or not.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 5, 1856.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEO. W. GUMP, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the democratic County Convention.

☞ Capt. ALSIP requests us to state that his Mill will not stop in consequence of the breakage of his dam by the recent flood, but is ready to accommodate the public as usual.

MARRIED:

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Philip Young to Miss Amanda Shoff, both of Schellsburg.

THOS. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—The most eminent physicians of the present day esteem the ingredients of which it is composed as the most valuable and efficacious that can be given for the following maladies, viz: Scrotula, in all its forms; diseases of the skin, eruptions, &c., Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, to counteract the destructive effects of mercury, Cancerous affections, Jaundice, Hypertrophy, or Enlargement of the Heart, Palpitation and Trembling in the region of the Heart and Stomach, Scurvy, Cholera, or St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

TO MOTHERS.—The difficulty which every mother experiences in administering medicine to infants, is entirely obviated by Dr. Clickener's preparation, called the Sugar-Coated Purgative pill. The pill is encrusted with fine white sugar, so that it resembles and tastes like a sugar plum, which no child ever yet refused to swallow. For worms this is an assured remedy, and it has been used with excellent effect in cases of teething. The matron of the Farm School writes to Dr. Clickener, that she has used for some time, his Sugar-coated Pill in both these complaints, and always with entire success.

Feb. 13, 1857.—2w.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
TEAMS, ORE BANK, &C.

The following property will be sold, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY the 11th of March next at Rough & Ready Furnace, 17 miles from Huntingdon, on the Broad Top Rail Road, viz:

One Splendid SIX HORSE TEAM, young and in prime order; one fine horse do., one brood mare; one fine young mule team; five wagons; one road bed; one cart; 30 setts harness; a number of cooking and ten plate stoves; one milch cow; wagonmaker's tools and stuff; furnace and ore bank tools; barrows, scrap iron, and other property too tedious to enumerate.—There will also be sold at the same time a valuable fossil ore bank, situated within a mile of the Rail Road, opened and in working order, with a slope of 70 feet of ore above the drift. A comfortable miner's house is erected upon the property. Terms liberal. L. T. WATSON.

Feb. 13, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, in the Borough of Bedford, that well known farm called the "Blair Farm," belonging to the estate of John Keeffe, dec'd, containing one hundred acres more or less, adjoining William Keeffe's farm. The land is of good quality—part limestone, and the balance slate land—part cleared and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings usual on such places.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale by

SAMUEL BROWN,
Surviving Executor of the last Will &c., of John Keeffe, dec'd.

Feb. 13, 1857.

Last NOTICE!

☞ The Notes, Book accounts, and auction sales of Sansom & Gephart must be settled IMMEDIATELY. After the 17th February next they will be placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq. and suits brought without "fear, favor, or affection."

S. H. TATE.
Assignee.

Jan. 30, 1857.

DAGUERREOTYPE
AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

The Bedford Riflemen will meet for parade on Saturday the 21st inst., with 12 rounds of Blank cartridge. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Feb. 13, 1857.

The Saturday Evening Post!

THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER.

Sample Numbers furnished Gratis.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Apply to the publishers.

DEACON & PETERSON,
66 South Third St. Philad.

Feb. 6, 1857.—4w.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Carn, late of Bedford Township, dec, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FURNEY.
Adm'r.

Jan. 23, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the Stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them at, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Last Notice.

The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

E. M. FISHER.

Dec. 26, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet unculled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20	each.
"	120	" "	16	"
"	80	" "	12	"
"	40	" "	8	"

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washabaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK,

"DRED."

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $3 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung-disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white-pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body: and this pill is found to answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Where their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriete from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00	to	$25,00
Pants,	62		9,00
Vests,	50		8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.